THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 19. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1850. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea risk.	Harbour risk.
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	,, 40,000	,, 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	,, 40,000	,, 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,		,, 25,000

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.

R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £500,000.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.

Edinburgh, 1 George Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.

William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.

Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.

Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of Life Assurance; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Viet. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for Assurance, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.

HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghae, 1st November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ¾, 1, 1½, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY the undersigned—
Superior Chedder & Berkley CHEESE, quite new.
Smyrna FIGS.
Persian CARPETS or RUGS.
8 very superior FOWLING PIECES, by Williams & Powell.

ALSO,

Patent SHOT BELTS,
POWDER FLASKS.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
And 1 pair BOAT'S DAVIDTS, &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th December, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
Fine BEEF, and MUTTON.
HAMS,
Salted OX and SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Preserved POTATOES.
Split PEAS.
Fresh SALMON, in 4lb Tins.
Salt BEEF and PORK, in Cask and Tierce of superior quality.
Fine American & Port Phillip FLOUR, quite new.
Superior BUTTER, in 16lb Kegs.
Sir Wm. Burnett's Patent DISINFECTING FLUID.
One large MEDICINE CHEST, complete.
An assortment of STATIONERY, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, November 21st, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
Abbott's PALE ALE, in Hogsheads.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 27th November, 1850.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Äy).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and Sill's BUTTER.

Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE,

GENERAL AGENT, AUCTIONEER, AND ACCOUNTANT,
SHANGHAE.

19th October, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

During the Week ending 5th December, 1850.

Nothing could be finer than the weather of the last week, with its clear sky and bracing frosty mornings, although the mercury in the Thermometer has stood higher than last week. The average height of the thermometrical column this week will be observed to be 45.9, or 11.2 below the average of the corresponding week in 1849—a week of remarkable heat, accompanied by unsteadiness of the Barometer, and followed by some of the coldest weather experienced during the year.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, and OMBROMETER.

November.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
29	F.	30.49	30.50	46.5	54.	N.W.	N.N.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
30	S.	30.58	30.34	47.	61.5	N.W. to N.N.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
December.									
1	S.	30.56	30.36	48.	65.	E. to N.E.	S.	0.00	0.00
2	M.	30.46	30.43	49.	52.	N.W.	N.	0.00	0.00
3	Tu.	30.35	30.42	45.5	50.	N.W.	N. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.02
4	W.	30.50	30.33	42.5	55.5	N.W.	E.	0.00	0.24
5	Th.	30.48	30.18	43.	62.	N.N.W. to W.	S.S.E. to N.W.	0.00	0.01
Shanghae, 5th December, 1850.							Total	0.00	0.27

PHRASES IN THE SHANGHAE DIALECT.

ó pronounced as a in fate.	e pronounced as in met.	o pronounced as in not.
á ,, ,, ,, far.	eu ,, ,, ,, jeune.(Fr.)	u ,, ,, ,, run.
â ,, ,, ,, fall.	í ,, ,, ,, me.	ú ,, ,, ,, rule.
a ,, ,, ,, fat.	i ,, ,, ,, pin.	ü ,, ,, ,, /une.(Fr.)
	ó ,, ,, ,, no.	

English	Chinese	Pronunciation and literal translation
1. What is this?	第个啥物事	*Ti kó sá meh sz.* This what thing affair?
2. What is this called?	第个叫啥名頭	*Ti kó kiá sá ming dur.* This called what name?
3. What are you doing?	儂勒拉做啥	*Nùng leh lá tsú sáh.* You there do what?
4. Come here.	跑來 (or) 走來	*Bá lé, (or) Tsur lé.* Walk come, (or) Run come.
5. Bring some fire.	挪一个火來	*Ná ih kó hú lé.* Take one piece fire, come.
6. Light a lamp and bring it.	點一盞燈來	*Ti ih tsa tung, lé.* Light one piece lamp, come.
7. Make a fire in the grate, (or stove.)	生一个火爐	*Sáng ih kó hú lú.* Produce one piece fire grate, (or stove.)
8. Make a cup of tea and bring it.	泡一碗茶來	*Pá ih wé tzó lé.* Boil one cup tea, come.
9. Do you wish black tea or green tea?	儂要紅茶呢綠茶	*Nùng yá hùng tzó nyi lóh tzó.* You wish (lit.) red tea or green tea?
10. I wish black tea.	我要紅茶	*Ngú yá hùng tzó.* I wish red tea.
11. Bring some milk and sugar.	担牛奶啘冰糖來	*Ta niur ná loh ping dong lé.* Take cow milk and ice sugar come.
12. I have no spoon, bring one.	我銀抄無沒担一隻來	*Ngú niung tsá 'm meh, ta ih tsá lé.* I silver spoon not not, take one piece come.
13. Toast some bread and bring it.	烘西塊饅頭來	*Hùng liáng kwé méu dur lé.* Bake several (lit. two) pieces bread come.
14. Bring some butter.	担點牛奶油來	*Ta ti niur ná yeu lé.* Take some cow milk oil come.
15. I also wish some cheese.	還要點牛奶餅	*Wa yá ti niur ná ping.* Also wish a little cow milk cake.
16. Bring my slippers.	担我一雙拖鞋來	*Ta ngú ih song tú há lé.* Take my one pair drag shoes come.
17. Take my boots and brush them clean.	挪我一雙靴刷刷乾淨	*Ná ngú ih song shú seh seh keun zing.* Take my one pair boots brush brush dry clean.
18. Use blacking and make them shine.	擔墨來刷來上亮个	*Ta muh lé, seh lé sáng liáng kó.* Take blacking come, brush come upon bright.
19. Bring me a cigar.	挪一根煙葉子來	*Ná ih kung yi yih tsz le.* Take one stick smoke leaf child come.
20. Have you any matches?	自來火儂有否	*Sz lé hú nùng yeu vá?* Self come fire you have or not?
21. Take the dishes from the table.	檯上碗盞家生收拾去之	*Té long wén tsa ká sáng sur zeh tch tsz.* Table upon cups plates utensils gather collect away.
22. Put some coal in the grate.	火爐裡要添點煤化	*Hú lú li yá tin ti mé hoh.* Fire grate in wish increase some coal.
23. Now bring me the newspaper.	現在挪新聞紙來我看看	*Yin zé ná sing vung tsz lé, ngú keu keu.* Now take new-report paper come, I look look.

(To be continued.)

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 7TH DECEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wei-ky*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Sept.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Oct.	Sydney,	13th Sept.
Bombay,	19th Oct.	Amoy,	8th Nov.
Madras,	14th Oct.	Hongkong,	16th Nov.
Singapore,	4th Nov.	Ningpo,	4th Nov.
Penang,	1st Nov.	New York,	13th Sept.
Batavia,	25th Oct.	San Francisco,	4th Oct.
Manila,	1st Nov.	Sdwich. Islands,	30th Sept.

WE have pleasure to refer our readers to our first page, in which they will find the commencement of a series of phrases exhibited in the *Too-pa*, or local dialect of Shanghae.

In our No. 7, page 26, it will be recollected, we published the able letter of Mr. ASSISTANT, and expressed ourselves very favorably towards the subject he there treated of, viz., the acquisition of the Chinese vernacular of the district in which we reside.

In aid of the subject we have sought to engage the assistance of an enlightened sinologue and have at length succeeded in inlisting the co-operation of a gentleman well calculated to effect the purpose intended. It will be observed that we give a four-fold illustration—

1st. The Chinese character.
2dly. Its pronunciation according to the accent of Shanghae.
3dly. The English idiom.
4thly. A literal or strict translation, in order to exemplify the Chinese idiom.

It is not pretended that the sounds agree *precisely* with the written pronunciation. They cannot be exactly conveyed by the pen, and can be *accurately* learned only from the tongue of a native. But it is hoped a careful attention to the system of pronunciation adopted, will result in a near approximation to the real sounds of this dialect.

We trust a careful perusal of the phrases, (which would be much more improving, if, the student requested a native to read over to him the Chinese characters,) will prove useful to such, as are desirous to acquire, even, some slight knowledge of the colloquial dialect. One will thereby become independent of his boy or comprador, will engage the good-will of those he addresses, free himself from much embarrassment in trading with native merchants, and enable himself to do without the mischievous and interested intervention of Cantonnese. These and many other advantages, incident to a familiar intercourse with the men of the provinces must naturally result from an acquisition of the local dialect, too evident to require recapitulation here, and which were ably touched upon in the letter of our correspondent before mentioned.

☞ *See first page.*

REFERRING to the notices contained in the letter of CRITICUS, we may remark that having noticed in our No. 17 of the *N.-C. Herald*, the visit of C. T. to the far famed city of SUCHAU, esteemed by the natives of the "Flowery Land" as a Paradise! we cannot consider the account given by the author of the "WANDERINGS" as at all indicative that he visited any but the outskirts and canals of the city. There are so many *seemings* and doubtful expressions in the narrative, which altogether is very meagre and barren of anything tending to describe the interior of a splendid city, that one is led to suppose that some obstacles were opposed to the narrator's becoming intimately acquainted with the luxury, wealth, and curiosities of the place. Not a temple is stated to have been entered, nor a public monument or place of public resort described. The gardens mentioned by C. T. are not even hinted to exist—a somewhat remarkable feature in the narrative of a horticulturist—who when he pleases can so well and eloquently describe a *Cryptomeria* or a *Cupressus funebris*. Neither does the account of Mr. Isidore Hedde as given in the *Chinese Repository* add much to our stock of knowledge respecting SUCHAU. His description of the route thither is far more graphic and interesting than that of Mr. Fortune, but his examinations within the city seem to have been expressly confined to the investigation of the *Silk industrie*, and the processes of dyeing connected therewith.

The recent visit of C. T. and his companion was too short to allow of much detail in the narrative. We greatly regret this, because it may not always be in the power of Europeans to obtain such an insight into the interior of the celebrated cities of China as our correspondent enjoyed on the occasion of the recent visit. Still, brief as was the stay, we believe the description is more full than any now extant as the result of foreign experience. Had not local restrictions been vexatiously imposed upon foreign residents no doubt a much larger area, would have been travelled over ere this.

In order to place the truth before the public, we just glance at the several accounts of the two before quoted travellers, to show how little has really been said upon the subject. Mr. Fortune in his wanderings says p. 257,—

"With the first dawn of morning I was up, and dressed with very great care by my Chinese servant, whom I then despatched to find out the nursery gardens in the city, in order to procure the plants which I wanted. When he had obtained this information he returned, and we proceeded together into the city, in order to make my selections."

The account in the two subsequent pages looks very much like an outside view—but in page 260 he says,—

"That part of the city near the east gate, by which I entered, is anything but splendid; the streets are narrow and dirty; and the population seems of the lowest order, but towards the west the buildings and streets are much finer, the shops are large, and everything denotes this to be the rich and aristocratic part of the town. The city gates seem to be well guarded with Chinese soldiers, and all the streets and lanes inside are intersected at intervals with gates, which are closed at nine or ten o'clock at night. The Governor-General of the province resides here, and keeps those under his control in excellent order."

and again in page 261—

"I remained for several days in this city, and its neighbourhood, when, having done all that was possible under the circumstances, I set out on my way back to Shanghae."

Now with the reservation that he thrice writes of his having entered the city of SUCHAU, what intrinsic evidence does the book contain of his having entered into the city at all? Now then for the account in the 14th volume of the *Chinese Repository*. After giving such a description of the situation, &c., of SUCHAU, as may be drawn from any local topography of the place. It says at page 585—

"This interesting city has never yet been fully described. Several missionaries have visited it, but have said little about it. Lord Macartney passed through it, but only gave a few notices of its elegant bridges, the culture and manufacture of silk, the manners and costume of the people. *Many, and among them the courageous Mr. Fortune, have attempted to enter the city, but without success.*"

It then further says—

"Mr. Isidore Hedde, an attaché of the French mission, who has been sent out to make researches regarding mulberries, silkworms and the manufacture of silks, has been more fortunate. He went to Suchau in a Chinese dress and traversed the city and suburbs in various directions without being recognised or troubled. He visited several monuments, the mint where Sycee is stamped, the great hall for examination of the literati, a cloister where young girls are educated in reading, singing and dressing, for the pleasure of the higher classes, and two large establishments for the weaving of imperial cloths. Having entered by the eastern gate, he passed out through the famous western gate, and visited there the most interesting part of Suchau, the focus of Chinese industry. Here are innumerable fabrics of iron, ivory, gold, silver, wood, bone, horn, glass, earth, paper, ma cotton and silk. He saw here silk looms of all descriptions, in cloth, ribbons, tapestry, and embroidery, some even in boats. He saw a singularly woven figured silk, peculiar to Suchau, which is called *Keka*, in forming which, are the several processes of weaving, painting, embroidery and sewing, exhibiting figures of men, flowers, gardens, &c."

In our No. 8 of the *North-China Herald*, page 30, we gave a short account of Mr. Hedde's visit to SUCHAU, in the garb of a workman, under the wing of a Missionary. He therein describes the inhabitants of that city as wholly occupied with Silk, his words are—

"This enormous population has no other occupation, but the various employments, which are connected with the preparation and manufacture of silk, and this city is the most happy, the most tranquil and most moral of any, throughout the Empire.

Instead of the population being collected together in huge factories; it is here, purely a domestic industry; each family works in its own home, each house, each hearth is a work-shop."

And yet the *Chinese Repository* informs us in the very article here adduced that SUCHAU is the "*focus of Chinese industry. Here are innumerable fabrics of iron, ivory, gold, silver, wood, bone, horn, glass, earth, paper, 'ma' cotton and silk.*"

The article Silk being one of twelve specified articles of manufacture by the busy people of SUCHAU.

What is to be thought then of such bald accounts of the most celebrated manufacturing city of the middle kingdom.

Slight as it is, the description of our correspondent, will, we think bear advantageous comparison with either of the above authors, and thus we leave the matter until we hear further from CRITICUS, or some other correspondent.

REPORT
ON THE
TEA TRADE OF SHANGHAE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

THE progressive increase in the export of tea from this port deserves notice.

	Quantities Exported.	Progressive increase.	REMARKS.
	lbs.	lbs.	
1844	1,558,453		
1845	9,388,422	7,829,969	Year of Alum's bankruptcy.
1846	10,073,578	685,156	
1847	13,313,599	3,240,021	
	34,334,052		

The prices for the black teas most esteemed in the English market have averaged lower than in any former year; how far these prices may prove sufficiently remunerative to the producers, has not been very certainly ascertained. The tea men assert they have lost money, and unless their profit in preceding years was very large, this may not be impossible, looking to the large reduction which has lately taken place. We exported hence

	lbs.	VALUE AT
In 1846	10,073,578	£422,263
In 1847	13,313,599	382,019
Increased quantity	3,240,021 Diminished value	£40,244

so that with more than three million pounds of tea additional, the whole export has been estimated at 40,000*l.* less than the smaller quantity of the preceding year.

In green teas the competition with the Americans has kept the prices higher; little comparatively therefore has been purchased for English consumption, and if there be any doubt of the black teas having proved remunerative to the native merchants this last year, it is on the other hand admitted by the tea men, that the green teas have yielded a large profit. This is the more satisfactory as the green tea men were the greatest sufferers in 1846, by Alum's bankruptcy, and the transactions of the last season have gone far to restore confidence among the parties.

An improved feeling was shown in the beginning of the season by the increased quantity of green teas brought to the market, and the generally prevailing opinion that at no very distant period the bulk of the green tea, as well as the silk trade, will be transferred to this market, seems to be borne out by all the circumstances.

The proportions of black and green teas purchased by the only parties in the market, the British and Americans, are as follows:—

British,.....	Black Tea	11,486,334 lbs.
American,.....	do.	315,033 lbs.
Excess in favor of British,.....		11,171,301 lbs.
British,.....	Green Tea	1,827,265 lbs.
American,.....	do.	2,234,850 lbs.
Excess in favour of Americans,.....		407,585 lbs.

The chief obstacles to the transfer of this branch of the tea trade to Shanghae are such as may from their nature be expected to disappear with the increasing prosperity of the market. It has been found for instance during the last season that a diminished supply of the green tea known as good and fine Twankay a middle class, and of the true Moyune or first class teas, has arrived, and this circumstance is fully accounted for by reference to the prices these classes realized the year before at Canton, which were considerably higher than this market afforded.

The Taeping teas on the contrary have been received in greater abundance. These come from the district furnishing the more common description of leaf at the north, and from their comparative low value, the additional expense of transport to Canton is most severely felt. The supply of the lower class of Twankay tea is about equal to last season, but there has been some quantity from districts in which tea had not before been manufactured, not at least for export, although it would appear they have always furnished a proportion of leaf, which has been carried to Tunke and other depôts for the manufacture of tea, where it has been mixed with the leaf grown in the more productive and better known districts.

Perhaps the most influential of the causes which have delayed the transfer of the greater portion of the green tea trade to Shanghae, has been the want of competition among the foreign purchasers, and its usual consequence, a lower rate of price to the producers than at Canton. Up to the present time it has been the lower classes of green teas more especially which have been in request.

To this must be added the insecurity the tea men have felt in trusting their property to the Hongs and brokers—the latter a miserable set of Canton linguists, with no other capital than their own assurance and the tea men's ignorance, and quite as little honesty to supply the deficiency. Alum's bankruptcy afforded a terrible lesson, and after such a warning, the prosperous aspect of the green tea trade this year is the best evidence of the capabilities of the market. Fortunately there has been more competition this last season; highly remunerating prices have been supported, so as to bear fair comparison for the same classes of tea with the opening rates at Canton; and an impulse has no doubt been given, the full effects of which must be looked for during this next season.

Finally, although Alum during great part of 1847 was endeavouring to do business, and has again disappeared in debt to those who were foolish enough to trust him, yet the green tea men were little likely to be of this number, and there has been but one failure among the native Hongs, and only to the extent of about 40,000 dollars, against which there are assets of some value. Something of this improved state of affairs is attributed, and I believe fairly so, to the increased direct communication between the principals, the tea men and the foreign purchasers, which it was the object of my notification No. 13, and inclosed to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in despatch of 13th April to effect. This "face to face" intercourse, as the Chinese term it, I am happy to learn has become very general, and cases of dispute and misunderstanding have been comparatively rare.

The opening of a place at Shanghae for the manufacture or preparation of the tea leaf for exportation is a new feature in the progress of the trade; and as large quantities of desirable leaf can be procured at Hoochow and in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, it was at first anticipated that this branch of the business might be rapidly extended for the production of a considerable quantity of tea on the spot for export. This branch of the business does not however at the present moment promise any rapid or large development.

An effort in another direction has been made, calculated materially to promote the rapid extension of the tea trade. The system adopted at Canton has been commenced at Shanghae, of sending parties under agreement with our merchants into the tea districts with ready cash to purchase certain descriptions of teas, and this will be one of the surest means of securing a fair proportion of the best qualities for the Shanghae market, the great desideratum hitherto. The progress of the tea trade here has been sufficiently rapid and the actual quantity exported sufficiently large to make the relative facilities and advantages of shipments at Shanghae and Canton a question of importance both in a commercial and political sense. To have drawn to the port something like a quarter of the annual shipments of tea in four years from so powerful a rival, with all the advantages derived from capital and long prescriptive custom still in favour of Canton, argues local facilities of great value.

One of the chief of these appears to be if not nearer proximity to at least more easy and less costly transit from the districts producing the black and green teas, and the information I have obtained upon these points appears so conclusive that it may possess some interest both to those engaged in the trade with China and to Her Majesty's Government at home.

Of the Congous known to the foreign merchants as the Moning, Ningchew, and Hohow teas, the taste for which has so greatly increased of late years that their consumptioe I am informed has attained nearly 28,000,000 lbs., about 8,000,000 lbs. have been purchased in Shanghae during the last year.

The black teas exported under the East India Company were believed to be the produce almost entirely of the Bohea Hills, in the Province of Fokeen. Latter information would lead to the conviction that few of the provinces of China are without tea cultivation south of the Yang-tsze-keang, though the more western territories probably supply no portion for exportation. From all the information which has reached me I believe the foreign markets are chiefly if not exclusively supplied by the four provinces of Gan-hwuy, Keang-se, Che-keang, and Fuh-keen.

The names given to the class of teas already mentioned (Moning, Ning-chew, and Ho-how) appear to be derived from towns and districts. In the districts of Woo-ning and Ening-chow, two towns so named are situated on the Sewho, a river communicating with the Poyang Lake at the respective distances of about 108 and 148 miles from this inland water, into which the Kan-keang, forming the great water route to Canton, empties itself. The town of Ho-kow is situated on another river, the Kin-keang, having the same termination. Placed near the borders of the Province of Fokeen, it forms a second point of rendezvous for the teas of the Bohea Hills, the first being Sing-tsun, situated at no great distance but in the heart of the hills and within the province. For the former teas more especially, putting Foo-chow out of the question, the lake itself may be taken as the centre point of transit, from whence the teas could be directed with equal facility north or south, according as the markets of Shanghae or Canton might offer the best prospects.

Taking the distance in a straight line from the lake, Shanghae does indeed lie considerably nearer, but the river routes wind circuitously so as no doubt nearly to equalize the distance, but still leaving something in point of distance in favour of Shanghae. From the Poyang Lake the teas take a tolerably direct line by the Kan-keang, but transshipment is necessary over the mountains at the Meiling Pass, on the borders of the Province of Kwang-tung. In a northern direction the water routes are numerous, but there is also a range of mountains to be passed, separating the Provinces Che-keang and Keang-se. The relative conditions of the respective routes are therefore very similar, any variation being in favour of Shanghae.

If a line be drawn on the map from a point on the north-west border of Keang-se, on the same parallel as the town before mentioned of Ening-chow, to the sea coast immediately below the mouth of the Min, the furthest southern limits of the districts producing tea for export to our markets will be sufficiently closely defined for all practical purposes. And another line extended northward from the same point to Chin-keang-foo, near the mouth of the Yang-tsze-keang, will in like manner define the northern limits. It will be seen by reference to the rough *chart annexed, that the apex of this angle resting on the border of Keang-se is the only point equidistant between Canton and Shanghae, and the whole of the tea-producing districts in which we are immediately interested, lie within these lines, and are of course further removed from the former than the latter.

Nevertheless, within a radius of considerable extent, marked on the map *a. b. c.* and passing through Jaou-chow-foo, as its limit, the Lake Poyang for the reasons already stated, may be fairly taken as the true centre to which all within the above limits either will of necessity, or otherwise may, without disadvantage, be directed *en route* for the shipping ports. But for all the tea country beyond the districts including in the lines *a. b. c.* lying as it does north of the boundary nearest to Canton, other lines of transit offer, greatly shortening the mileage to Shanghae, and the distance from any point to Canton in the whole radius, of course becoming greater in a continually increasing ratio as that to Shanghae diminishes. And in this outer space, a large proportion of the teas prepared for exportation are grown.

To the teas of Che-keang, the port of Ningpo, and to these of Fokeen that of Foochow, are no doubt the natural shipping ports in a geographical point of view, both as regards distance and means of transit. There are commercial conditions however which hitherto have entirely excluded these ports form any participation in the export trade, and the same causes seem likely to continue in operation for an indefinite period. The whole inquiry is thus reduced therefore to a simple question, whether Shanghae or Canton, taking into account the unquestionably diminished expenses of transit to the former, shall offer the best market for the produce of these provinces? For the tea grown in Kwang-tung, Canton of course offers facilities which confine the produce to its own market.

Of the Congous, already referred to, and indeed of the teas generally, it has been stated that the prevailing prices have been lower here than in preceding seasons. It is also important to observe that notwithstanding the unprecedentedly low prices current in England, the reduced prices paid have been such as to give the importer a fair prospect of remuneration, which at higher rates could not have been obtained. Admitting, therefore, that some advance on the prices given here, may be requisite in future seasons to leave a fair profit to the cultivators, a very slight improvement in the home market would still leave the result mutually profitable. An improvement which cannot fail to take place whenever the supply shall be made more proportionate to the demand for home consumption.

The finest and higher grades of teas, as a general rule have hitherto been directed to Canton, from the greater wealth of the Canton mercantile body interested in bringing them to that port, who have taken steps to ensure this object through their agents sent into the tea country, and from the larger market it affords, backed by the influence of old habit, peculiarly binding upon Chinese. It is obvious that the additional expense of transit to Canton diminishes in importance as the first cost or value of the tea in-

*A Chart was prepared and published by the House of Commons.

creases, and consequently bears very unequally upon the dearer and finer kinds, and those of inferior qualities, for which the nearer market of Shanghae is naturally preferred, even though they realize from 10 to 15 per cent, less than the rates ruling in Canton. This, or a still larger per centage, being no doubt saved by the proximity of the market and consequent diminution of expenses. The green teas in like manner have been procurable here from 10 to 20 per cent, cheaper than at Canton, by which the Americans, as it has been stated, have been the chief gainers, higher prices having been given than British exporters could with prudence offer; the American home market not suffering under the same excessive supply and consequent depression as our own, better prices will be realized by the importers.

So long as a better market is furnished at Canton by its greater wealth and competition, the finer and more expensive kinds of tea will still no doubt find their way to that port in preference to one which is nearer but less profitable. That is, so long as circumstances permit merchants to give a price for fine teas at Canton which shall more than cover, by the difference of rates at the two ports, the extra expense of transit to Canton, so long that market must retain the most choice and expensive classes of tea, and the advantage over Shanghae as a tea shipping port. How long this may continue depends upon other circumstances than those which are purely commercial.

It can only be subject of regret that the other ports situated in the tea producing provinces, and nearer to the place of growth, have been debarred a share in the tea export trade. They are so situated as necessarily to curtail the expenses of transit, and any extra outlay on this head for the transport of the produce to more distant markets is of course an additional charge on the consumer by increasing the first cost of the article.

The following estimate of the proportions of tea of different characters, and their distribution as to growth, has been furnished me as the result of much careful inquiry, and probably forms an approximation to the truth.

Distribution of tea shipped to England from China for the season 1846-47 :—

	From Canton.	From Shanghae	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Black Tea.			
1. Produce of Districts extending from the neighbourhood of Shanghae, ...	20,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
2. Produce of Districts in and adjoining the Fokeen Province, ...	15,500,000	2,000,000	17,500,000
3. Produce of the Province of Kwang-tung, ...	3,000,000	..	3,000,000
Green Tea.			
1. Produce of Districts extending from the neighbourhood of Shanghae, ...	3,000,000	800,000	3,800,000
2. Produce of Districts in and adjoining the Fokeen Province, ...	4,000,000	..	4,000,000
	45,500,000	7,800,000	53,300,000

Of the various departments included in the above estimate as sources of supply whence the teas exported are drawn, the following particulars have been gleaned and carefully checked by Mr. Parkes, the interpreter, in personal communication with numerous parties conversant with the localities, and practically acquainted with the trade :—

Gun-hwuy Province.

Hwuy-chow-foo. Ning-kwo-foo.
Che-chow-foo. Tae-ping-foo.
Kwang-tih-chow. Luh-gan-chow.

The southern part of this province in which these departments are situated, being very mountainous, tea is plentifully produced in them all, to a greater or less extent. Hwuy-chow-foo, the southernmost of them all, grows the most and best, and large quantities are to be gathered throughout the six districts that this department comprises, especially in those of Woo-yuen, Ke-mun, and Hew-ning, in the last of which the famous Sunglo Hills are situated. Tunkechin in that district forms a large emporium, at which the tea is collected and transactions negotiated. The tea grown in this province is almost entirely green. Those known as the Tae-ping teas are produced chiefly in the district of Tae-ping-keang :—

Keang-se Province.

Nan-chang-foo. Kew-keang-foo.
Kwang-sin-foo. Jaou-chow-foo.
Nan-kang-foo.

These departments are situate in the north of Keang-se, and possess the same physical features as those of Gan-hwuy above mentioned, to which they are contiguous. The tea grown in these departments is chiefly black; and those qualities produced in Ening-chow and Woo-ning districts of Nan-chang-foo (commonly called Ning-chow and Mo-ning teas), justly bear a high reputation. Ho-kow (Ho-how), the grand emporium at which teas from Keang-se and Fuh-keen are collected, is situated in Yuen-shan, a district in the department of Kwang-sin-foo :—

Che-keang Province.

Hang-chow-foo. Hoo-chow-foo.
Ning-po-foo. Shaou-hing-foo.
Tae-chow-foo. Wan-chow-foo.
Keu-chow-foo. Yen-chow-foo.

Though tea is grown to considerable extent in these departments, there is not so much produced in Che-keang as in the two former provinces. It is chiefly green, and some of it of very fine quality; but it appears that the natives are not so skilful in the preparation of the leaf as their countrymen of Gan-hwuy or Keang-se, whose services they often engage. A good deal of tea from Hoo-chow-foo and Ning-po-foo has lately appeared in the Shanghae market.

Fuh-keen Province.

Këen-ning-foo, Shaou-woo-foo, Fuh-ning-foo, and Yen-ping-foo, are the chief tea-growing departments. In Tsung-gan, a district of Këen-ning-foo, are situated the famous Woo-e (Bohea) hills, long celebrated for producing the finest black teas, and for which Sing-tsun is the emporium. The teas of Fuh-ning-foo are of the green species, but those grown in the other departments are all black. Farther to the southward, in the neighbourhood of Amoy, are Ning-yang in Lung-yen-chow, and Gan-ke in Tseun-chow-foo, in which two districts, the Ning-yong and An-koi teas are grown. Fuh-këen is as highly famed for its black teas as Gan-hwuy is for its green, and these are doubtless the two chief provinces in which these respective kinds are grown.

Teas can be sent from Che-keang and Gan-hwuy to Shanghae by water communication, which extends the whole route without intermission. From Keang-se they have to be carried across one range of hills, and from Fuh-këen, for most part, over two; for the rest of the way, rivers or canals serve in every direction.

From these data, keeping in view the progress observable in the shipments of tea from this port since the commencement of 1844, it may fairly be assumed that at no distant period Shanghae will at at least divide equally with Canton the amount of tea exports: and should obstacles arise to our commerce at the latter port, the transfer of the whole trade (exclusive perhaps of the produce of Kwang-tung, of insignificant quantity) will easily and naturally follow. As regards the impediments offered by the face of the country and the distances, it has I think been satisfactorily shown that Shanghae enjoys equal advantages for the transit of all the teas, and a preponderance in its favour for the greater portion. If any circumstances alter this relative scale they are of artificial growth, to be attributed to prejudice, habit, and vested interests on the one hand, or unfair interference of authority on the other. With reference to the latter, I reserve the observations which bear upon this part of the subject until the influence of the maritime and inland duties upon our trade generally are under consideration, when the importance to be attached to impediments of this nature will be carefully weighed.

(Signed) Rutherford Alcock.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—A sense of justice as well as the laws of a higher code ought always to lead us to render "honor to whom honor is due:" advocate, as you are, of free trade and free intercourse, and anxious to improve every opportunity to commend the efforts of those who seek to promote these desirable objects among the Chinese. I congratulate our neighbours—the Residents in Shanghae—on having so much freedom, and on having consuls who are disposed to countenance measures to extend friendly intercourse by peaceable means. In your No. 17 *North-China Herald*, you took occasion to speak, in terms of commendation of a recent trip to Suchau; and I hope you may have frequent occasions to speak in similar terms. Nothing should afford us greater pleasure than to see Suchau open to all foreigners; and pleasant would it be to have full descriptions of all the great towns and cities, which are connected in any way with Shanghae. In saying that the account published was the first that has been given to the public you will find you were in error. Suchau has been at least twice before noticed by those who have visited it since the Peace. In his "Wanderings," Mr. Fortune has published an account of his visit: see p.p. 257, &c., of that work; and for an account of Isidore Hedde, of the French Legation, see the *Chinese Repository* vol. xiv. p. 584.

Leaving you to make what use you please of these few lines.—I am, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

CRITICUS.

Shanghae, 19th November, 1850.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 111, Oct. 8th and 9th, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

The first Rescript administers a severe rebuke to *Chakihtan*, a member of one of the metropolitan Boards, for having presumed again to propose a measure which had been expressly condemned by the late Emperor as impracticable. In a memorial presented by him in 1839 he suggested the necessity of restoring the office (long before abolished) of censor for the surveillance of the Grain Transport; and the late Emperor *Taoukwang* then reproved him for his ignorance in pressing a proposal proved to be unwise. In animadverting upon his present application, His Majesty, after remarking upon the former memorial, says, "The "officers of the Transport Service are unable even "under present circumstances to act together in "unity and harmony. The power of loosing and "unloosing being vested in ourselves alone, how "can we permit others to suggest changes for tri-"vial purposes merely to purchase for themselves "a name. More is to be gained moreover by re-"ducing the number of Government Servants, "than by lessening the amount of their duties, for "much abuse of power is thereby prevented. Let "his request therefore be refused."

The second Decree is a Rescript to a memorial from *Seu Kwangtsin*, Governor-General of *Kwangtung*, and his colleague *Ye Mingshin*, reporting that the rebels are still agitating the country, and that the Commander-in-Chief and Commissioner of Justice are engaged in their extermination. The Emperor commands therefore that the Commissioner of Justice, though promoted to *Hoonan*, as also two subordinate officers lately ordered to Peking, shall be retained for the present at the scene of the hostilities.

In the next, His Majesty consents to an entreaty from the same high officers to be permitted to restore his button to a Magistrate, who, having previously forfeited it on account of a defalcation in his revenue department, had won his title to it by making good the deficiency.

The fourth directs the introduction to an audience of some naval officers who had been recommended by Commissioner *Seu*.

The fifth decree commands the Board of war to select two officers to meet a requisition for two Colonels just made to the Throne by the Governor of *Shantung*.

In the next decree, His Majesty orders the proper Boards to consider and report upon four suggestions of *Sun Tseangming*, Commissioner of Education in *Kwangse*.

The next decree nominates a General to a vacancy in Canton.

In the eighth decree, permission is granted to the Lieutenant-General of *Kinchow Foo* in Mantchoria to return to his banner in order "to attend to his ailments."

The last decree hands over to the Board of Punishments a number of "local sharpers," and rewards with a crystal button the officer who has distinguished himself by their capture.

Memorials.

The first is a memorial from the Board of Civil office, requesting His Majesty to direct the punishment of a writer under its jurisdiction for some error, either purposed or unintentional, in conducting the business of that department.

In the second representation to the Throne, *Sayingah*, Generalissimo of *Ele*, entreats His Majesty to confer a title of the eighth rank upon a banished officer, as a reward for his good conduct during his banishment. The officer referred to, *Tseen Yenkwei*, was Magistrate of *Tantoo Heen* in *Keangnan*, and was banished by Imperial Command to *Ele*, because, (says the memorialist,) "when deputed during the rebellion of the Eng-"lish barbarians to obstruct the mouth of the "River, and provide subsistence for the troops "moved into action, he retired the moment he "heard that the barbarian vessels had reached the "town, and therefore was unable to save the "entrance of the River from capture." He arrived in *Ele* in 1846, and was immediately employed by the memorialist as keeper of his Chinese Records, in which situation he seems to have evinced such diligence and zeal, as to merit the present intercessory memorial on his behalf.

The third memorial is addressed to the Throne by *Kingseih*, Son of Keying, now General of *Malan Chin* in *Chihle*, entreating His Majesty to grant him one month's leave of absence to enable him to visit Pekin and tend his Father in his present severe illness. He says "my father was the "prey of such unceasing anxiety during his mis-"sion into the maritime Provinces, as arbiter of "barbarian affairs, that disease fastened itself "upon his frame. This was subsequently increas-"ed by the effects of cold and damp upon the liver "and head, until his arrival in Pekin in 1848, "when his energies became quite exhausted. Last "year, during his special mission to *Chekeang*, "when he reached *Tsingkeang* in *Keangnan*, a "grievous ulcer broke out upon the nape of his "neck, which so disabled him, that he was prevent-"ed from proceeding on his mission, and it has ever "since defied all the means taken to remove it. "During the whole summer of this year he has "been deprived of the use of his feet, his head "has been much affected with giddness, and he "has been greatly troubled with palpitation of the "heart." From the whole tenor of the memorial, the health of the Ex-Commissioner seems to be in a most precarious state.

Yungkang memorialises His Majesty with a view to obtaining permission to erect three additional rooms in one of the Imperial store buildings so as to find place for all the utensils which will be required at the funereal sacrifices to be performed at the shrine of the late Emperor; he also begs that he may have authority to repair two bridges in order to render them safe for the approaching journey of the Emperor to the Imperial tombs.

(From the Gardener's Chronicle, April 6.)

Notes of a Traveller.—No. X.—An Account of the Discovery of a Fine New Evergreen Shrub named Berberis Japonica. —My Chinese coolie and myself were busy collecting Tea seeds on a small hill, not far from the town of Tun-che, in the green Tea country of Hwuy-chow. While so engaged I accidentally caught a glimpse of a very fine specimen of the Funereal Cypress, described in my next letter. I was so charmed with this new tree that I determined on going to the spot where it was growing, to enjoy a nearer view. I desired my attendant to accompany me in case any ripe seeds might be found upon it. As we approached the village we discovered that the tree was inside a garden, which was surrounded by a high wall. Naturally supposing that there must be a gate somewhere, we walked round the walls until we came to a little cottage, which seemed to serve the purpose of a lodge. We passed in here with all the coolness of Chinamen, no one asking any questions, and soon found ourselves in the middle of a dilapidated old garden. A large house which had been the mansion in former days was, like the garden, in a ruinous condition. The Funereal Cypress grew in the middle of the place and was covered with ripe seeds, which increased the collection I had formerly made. Its height was about 60 feet, the branches grew horizontally from the trunk, then curved upwards, and were again pendulous at their points. The long branchlets hung straight down, and many of them nearly reached the ground.

Having taken a survey of the place, we were on our way out when an extraordinary plant, growing in a secluded corner, met my eye. When I got near to it I found that it was a very fine evergreen Berberis, belonging to the section of Mahonias, and having, of course, pinnated leaves. Each leaflet was nearly as large as the leaf of an English Holly, spiny, and of a fine, dark, shining green colour. The shrub was about 8 feet high, much branched, and far surpassed in beauty all the known species of Mahonia. It had but one fault—it was too large to move and bring away. I secured a leaf, however, and marked the spot where the plant grew, in order to get some cuttings of it when I was ready to leave that part of the country.

Travelling onward until I reached the far-famed Sung-lo mountain, where the green Tea plant is said to have been first found and cultivated,* I took up my quarters in a farm-house which belonged to a man named Wang, the father of one of my servants. Amidst other avocations I did not lose sight of my beautiful shrub, which I was most anxious to possess, and, if possible introduce to Europe. I had frequently desired my servants to procure some young plants from the neighbouring gardens, as I could not believe the species so rare as only to be found in the old garden where I had first met with it. However, they either could not find it, or, what was more probable, they gave themselves no trouble about the matter. Knowing the potent influence of dollars, I called three or four of the family around me one morning, and showing them the leaf which I had preserved, promised a dollar to any one of them who would bring me a small plant of the same thing. One of them immediately went out, and to my surprise and pleasure returned in less than five minutes with a fresh leaf of the plant in question. "That will do," said I, "that is just the thing I want; bring me a young plant with good roots, and I shall give you the promised reward." They now held a consultation among themselves in a low tone, and at last said, the plant had some peculiar medical virtues, and that the possessor would not part with it. "Sell me this one," I replied, "and you will be able to buy a dozen with the money." "No," one of them replied; "my uncle, in whose garden it grows, does not want money, he is rich enough, but he requires a little of the plant now and then when he is unwell, and therefore he will not part with it." This was very provoking, but as the Chinese were firm in their refusal, there was nothing for it but "going upon another tack," as sailors say, and trying my luck in that way. This I determined to do. "Well, at all events," said I, "let me see the plant, don't be afraid, I shall not touch it." They refused even to do this for some time, but were induced to consent at last, and led the way down to a small cottage garden, nearly overgrown with weeds. Here the beautiful shrub was growing, apparently neglected, and left to "bloom unseen." I tried hard to induce the uncle to part with it, but could not succeed. It might be that he really valued its medical properties, or, what was just as likely, he perhaps supposed I might be induced to offer some extravagant sum. He told me that it had produced most marvellous effects upon patients who had received blows or concussions of a serious nature, and that it was also useful in cases of rheumatism. The roots are cut into small pieces and boiled, and the decoction is taken inwardly. If the eyes are weak, or have been injured by a blow, they are rubbed with a decoction made from the leaves.

On the following day another relation of Wang's came to me in a secret manner, and informed me that he knew where the same species was to be procured, and that he was willing to go and fetch some of it for me. I engaged his services at once, merely stipulating for young plants with good roots, as others would have been quite useless to me. These he promised to bring, and he kept his word. In the course of the day he returned with several good plants, which he sold to me, and which I afterwards succeeded in getting down in good order to Shanghae, to Mr. Beale's garden.

Sir Wm. Hooker informs me that this may be the plant which Thunberg calls Ilex japonica, and which is only known by a figure and description. I have not seen the figure, but the description is now before me, and does not agree with my plant in several important matters. I have therefore named this species Berberis Bealei,† and thus described it: An evergreen shrub, 8—10 feet high. Leaves 12—18 inches long, pinnate (four pairs and an odd one), leaflets large, oblique and cordate at the base, odd one ovate and cordate, pointed and spiny, smooth, of a shining green, and very like the English Holly. Flowers in terminal spikes, spikes about 12 in number, each 6—9 inches long, yellow. Fruit of a glaucous blue. Flowers in winter, December—March. From the district of Hwuy-chow, China. Chinese name *Shae-ta-kong-la*. *R. F.* [There is no doubt about this being Berberis japonica. The *learned* Professor Thunberg did not know the difference between a Holly and a Berberry.

* See "Ball on the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea."

† Named in compliment to my friend Mr. Beale, of Shanghae, in whose garden many of my finest plants have been preserved.

(From Daily Pacific News, October 2.)

Placer Items.—On Feather river, above Long's Bar, and near White Rock, Captain Campbell states to us that, within a few days, a party who had constructed a wing dam at a point called Smith's Bar, took out 1,000 dollars per hour, and even then were only partially able to operate, from the depth of water in which they had to stand.

Opposite Stringtown, on the Middle Fork of Feather, a claim belonging to Messrs. McCabe and Montgomery has yielded 1,000 dollars per day for weeks past.

Specimens of the quartz vein, from near where it intersects the Feather river, were shown us yesterday by Mr. Pearson, who has located upon a claim in that neighborhood. A boy had succeeded in obtaining 300 dollars in gold by pounding up the quartz with a common hammer.

(From the San Francisco Daily Herald, Sept. 13.)

The Chinese in California.—Much has been said of the value of the Chinese emigration to this country, and of the excellent disposition manifested by those of the celestials who have come amongt us. We are glad to learn that the emigration is on the increase—the more so, that nearly all who have arrived, as well as those on the way, are from Fokien or Shanghae,—a more industrious, honest and sober race than those from the vicinity of Canton. These last have never felt the power of the red-haired barbarians, and have, consequently, never learned to respect them. Although the Mandarins ransomed Canton for three millions, the people have been taught to believe the English were driven away by Mandarin valor and strategy. Their arrogance is of course proportionate. An erroneous impression prevails that the Chinese are all alike—completely stereotyped, and wedded to old customs.

"That such is not the fact," says an intelligent observer of Chinese character, "a man need not travel over many parts of the country to find out. At Canton, the attire of the males is showy, and often selected with a reference to the contrast of colors, while the wearer is obviously thinking of the effect his outward appearance is likely to make upon the beholders. At Ningpo, instances of this kind are very rare. The garments of the wealthy are sometimes rich in their texture, but never fanciful in either their shape or color. The gait of such persons is simple and unaffected; their demeanor without ostentation or conceit. At Ningpo, females who have a regard for their reputations never visit the theatre. At Canton they have the front boxes always reserved for them. At Suchau, the seat of everything elegant and refined, ladies are seen at the theatre without subjecting themselves to the reflections of the critical and the censorious. At Amoy and Fuchau-fu, females, old and young, decorate their heads with the most gaudy flowers, on all occasions. At Ningpo and Chusan, the young only wear head ornaments, and then only on occasions of festivity. The elderly ladies at Canton dispense with these ornaments altogether. At Canton the guests observe the ceremony of pledging and re-pledging at table; in the midland this rite seems to be unknown. Any guest when he wishes to drink, takes up his cup, and begs all the rest to follow his example;—and so as to almost every habit.

As to the stereotype character of the Chinese, one has but to cast his eye over their ancient prints and diagrams, to perceive there has been an entire revolution in their costume. The ancient official dress was fantastic, elaborate and disproportioned: the modern is simple and becoming. At present, if there be anything peculiarly denoting a great man among them, a part from his retinue, it is his unpretending demeanor,—very different from ancient times, when a measured pace, and an air of self-importance were deemed the first requisities in the carriage of a man of rank."

An so instances might be multiplied. Although most of those among us still retain the curious costume of their country, there are some who have even already adopted the garb of the Americans, and in process of time, the change will be more extensive. They are a most valuable class of citizens, and are seemingly much attached to the country of their adoption. We hope they may not be persecuted with ill-advised and premature attempts to make proselytes of them.

(From New York Paper.)

Glorious News from Washington.—We congratulate the country and mankind. After nine months of agitation and conflict on the floor of Congress, the rainbow of peace has spanned the heavens. By a vote of 108 to 97, the House of Representatives yesterday passed the Texas Boundary Bill, with Mr. Boyd's amendment, which provides a Territorial Government for New Mexico without the Wilmot Proviso, i. e., without any restriction either for or against slavery. A motion was made to re-consider, but failed. The legislation is, therefore, complete on the part of the House; and as the bill thus passed it in substance the same as two of the bills passed by the Senate, the latter body will no doubt at once concur, and thus the most difficult parts of the Compromise will be secured beyond the possibility of a failure. As to the remaining parts of the Compromise, viz., the California bill, the Utah bill, and the Fugitive Slave bill, there will be no trouble, we are persuaded. In short, we fully expect that within one week, the entire system of Compromise recommended by the Senate Committee of Thirteen, with Clay at its head, will have been passed by both Houses of Congress, and signed by the President, who, and his able Cabinet, have exerted a powerful influence in bringing the controversy to a happy issue. Let the five bills constituting the Compromise be passed into laws, and there will no longer be any danger of collision on the Texas frontier, and, moreover, the factionists at both extremities of the Union will have their eyeteeth drawn. Their means of agitation will have been taken away, and they will become as inefficient for evil as they have latterly been for good. It will be observed that both the Texas Representatives voted for the bill. Also the New York City delegation entire.

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill—

RECAPTULATION BY FIGURES.

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent or not voting.
Maine,..........	3	3	1
N. Hampshire,.....	3	1	—
Vermont,..........	—	4	—
Massachusetts,.....	3	4	1
R. Island,..........	1	1	—
Connecticut,.......	—	3	1
New York,.........	14	17	3
New Jersey,.......	1	3	1
Pennsylvania,......	13	8	3
Delaware,.........	1	—	—
Maryland,.........	4	—	2
Virginia,..........	9	5	1
N. Carolina,.......	5	3	1
S. Carolina,.......	—	6	1
Georgia,..........	3	2	3
Florida,..........	1	—	1
Alabama,.........	3	4	—
Mississippi,.......	—	4	—
Louisiana,........	—	2	1
Texas,............	2	—	—
Tennessee,........	10	1	—
Kentucky,........	10	—	—
Ohio,............	5	14	2
Indiana,..........	7	3	—
Illinois,..........	4	2	1
Missouri,.........	4	1	—
Arkansas,........	—	1	—
Iowa,............	1	—	—
Wisconsin,........	—	3	—
Michigan,.........	1	2	—
	108	97	23

Of the whole number of votes for the bill, 49 were given by Whigs, and 59 by Democrats. Of the votes against the bill, 53 were given by Whigs and Free Soilers, and 44 by Democrates.

Of the votes for the bill, 56 were given by members from non-slaveholding States, and 52 by members from slaveholding States. Of the votes against the bill, 68 were given by non-slaveholding States, and 29 by slaveholding.

Hence, it appears that the votes were divided pretty nearly according to the relative strength of parties and sections. This is an auspicious circumstances, as it will be more likely to harmonise the whole country, and prevent either party from endeavoring to make capital out of the vote, against the other.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
December 1	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Nov. 9	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 6	Sierra Nevada	A. schr.	150		San Francisco	Oct. —	Treasure	Russell & Co.
" 3	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Nov.—	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 3	John Wood	B. ship	570	Mundle	Whampoa	Nov. 1	General	Holliday, Wise & Co.
" 3	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Lookong		Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Novber. 30	Ylocano	Sp. brig	227	Martinez	Manila	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 30	Duke of Portland	B. ship	533	Cubitt	London	Tea &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
December 3	Iris	B. barque	230	Dibson	London	Tea &c.	James Macdonald.
" 3	Mary Adams	A. barque	371	Lucas	New York	Tea &c.	Wetmore & Co.
" 4	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 4	Lord Ashley	B. ship	474	Butler	London	Tea &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 5	Whampoa	Dut. bq.	447	Keinph	Amsterdam	Tea &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 6	Statesman	B. barque	345	Hawkes	Sydney	Tea &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 7	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	290	Tronson	Hongkong	Silk &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
" 7	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alligator	Nov. 18	B. brign.	197	Dunn	Dirom, Gray & Co.		
Ann Lockerby	Aug. 12	B. ship	465	Beverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Elisabeth	Nov. 18	B. ship	711	Rees	Thos. Ripley & Co.		
Gallego	Oct. 31	A. barque	385	Johnson	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Huntingdon	Oct. 26	A. barque	400	Coocksey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
John Wood	Dec. 3	B. ship	570	Mundle	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Mercurius	Sept. 29	Dut. bq.	467	Venaman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Manila	Early
Nymph	Dec. 3	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Sierra Nevada	Dec. 1	A. schr.	150		Russell & Co.		
Union	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Woden	Nov. 10	Dan. ship	268	Bendixen	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Busche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Mandos	"	B. bark	236	Chapo	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	139	Dulne	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

SINCE part of our paper was printed, we have received latest dates from

San Francisco, 7th October.
Sandwich Islands, 30th "

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Constwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,		35	415
Total,	21,176	18,134	15,237

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Silk Handkerchiefs,	8,812 "
Crapes,	693 "
Sarsnets,	2,534 "
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,549 "
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 332 peculs

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1849.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,593-5-7-2		138,593-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-3-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	361,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	367,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	605,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	615,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,115-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals. Tons	Iron Tons
Lively,	London		May 21	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	369,800	4,868	1,000	598	383	21
Viscount Sandon,	London	614	May 21	1,882,430	..	15,500	698	1,840	460	..	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	540	June 14	1,710,661	83,140	22,746	2,284	..	..	118	49
Confucius,	Liverpool	406	July 11	960,750	81,600	81,300	2,168	1,000	84	364	..
Chatham,	Liverpool	354	July 22	622,680	..	67,200	1,233	500	..	300	..
Old England,	Liverpool	502	August 1	..	..	6,600	870	..	..	482	..
John Dugdale,	Liverpool	407	August 6	1,494,360	..	50,000	2,000	486	..	50	..
Alverton,	London	409	August 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,490	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,595	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	157,602	228,607	49,324	568,083	13,887,697

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,561,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,		..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel,			July Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 "			Aug. "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	264	65	481	..	..
4 "			Sep. "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	13,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 "			Oct. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	13,300	5,170	123,710	652,380	914	115	716	..	19
Antelope,	163	Nov. 2	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	3,700	20,300	155,900	155,900	..	..	..	..	..
Mazeppa,	377	" 3	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood,	290	" 6	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	6,000	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	94,810	20,700	119,630	19,000	25,470	279,610	808,280	1,285	115	716	6,000	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			July Total	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			Aug. "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 "			Sep. "	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,000	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 "			Oct. "	1,687,605	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
				7,007,345	204,928	126,280	4,400	7,342,953	11,000	889	44,200	187,038	234,322	47,854	525,303	7,868,256	7,434	18,000	34	944
Harriet Humble,	485	Nov. 2	London	269,097	..	4,187	..	273,284	..	..	4,783	132,102	18,029	4,932	159,846	433,130	688	..	81	..
Favorite,	232	" 7	London	241,000	20,000	10,000	..	271,000	..	..	6,800	15,500	7,500	..	29,800	300,800	304	..	..	..
Sir John Beresford,	292	" 14	London	155,415	16,666	..	..	172,084	3,500	..	7,459	17,584	33,735	4,642	66,921	239,005	..	..	..	..
Brahmin,	616	" 23	London	595,000	..	25,646	..	620,646	3,450	..	9,800	20,866	8,270	15,856	58,242	678,888	542	..	..	..
James Turcan,	332	" 23	Liverpool	300,368	9,450	..	..	309,818	42,690	609	..	42,000	31,226	1,330	117,855	427,673	..	..	..	..
Schah Jehan,	786	" 23	London	707,000	..	18,400	..	725,400	..	..	19,700	15,900	95,600	8,400	139,600	865,000	500	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				9,275,228	251,044	166,113	22,800	9,715,185	60,640	1,498	92,742	430,990	428,683	83,624	1,097,567	10,812,952	9,468	18,000	115	944
Duke of Portland,	533	Dec. 2	London	398,246	10,600	13,700	..	422,546	..	..	2,300	55,746	22,115	5,129	83,290	505,836	823	..	16	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Pouchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	643
Annis Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	59
Reliance,	243	" 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	" 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	34,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	" 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,652	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	" 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	176,375	9,112	52,444	..	18,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Zone,	368	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,000	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Nestorian,	695	" 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,100	115,101	95,747	30,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	131

Cargoes per *Natchez*, *Vancouver*, *Horsburgh*, *Hoequa*, *Oneida* and *Mary Adams* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,087	295,520	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	16,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,403	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,660	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,763	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,001	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,440,637	18,303,074	18,138
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

PRICE OF THE, *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Dollars*; Six Months, *Eight Dollars*; Three Months, *Four Dollars*;—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*; To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To SUBSCRIBERS, Eight Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Dollars*; Repetitions *One Dollar*. Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. SMITH ELDER & Co. *London*; Messrs. SYME, MUIR & Co., *Hongkong*.

Edited Printed and Published, Every Saturday, by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae*.